

## INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

xon, Diaz  
Accord  
on Borders  
Aims to Resolve  
Year-Old Dispute

Carroll Kilpatrick  
Associated Press  
MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Aug. 21 (UPI)—President Nixon and President Diaz Ordaz made today details of a proposed setting a century-old dispute between their countries.

Joint communiqué at their two-day meeting the Presidents called their "historic achievement" one of the most significant agreements between the two governments in this century.

Failed to reach final agreement on issue involving division of waters of the lower Colorado River, but Mr. Nixon said an arrangement which would result in "significant improvements in the waters of Mexico."

Mexican president called an "constructive" and promising to study it carefully before final agreement, much criticized in Mexico, expires in November. The Mexicans have com- dicated they do not receive a share of the waters and that United States irrigation practices unfairly on the Mexican side.

Statement on Drugs

The third major issue discussed—narcotics control—the Presidents expressed their determination to suppress the illicit international traffic in marijuana, hashish and dangerous drugs.

They said that they were in agreement on the problem and that a "high spirit of cooperation" existed, in contrast to year's friction over Operation Intercept.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Mexican Attorney General Julio Sanchez Vargas agreed to enforcement measures and "determined cooperation" in the cultivation and trans-

shipment of drugs.

In year, the administration's Interceptor provoked much Mexican criticism because of its interference with legal including tourism.

was replaced by Operation

Intercept, which ended the conflict and provided for U.S. aid in trying to control the

lengthy statement on the

agreement, which will be incorporated into a treaty to be submitted to the Senate of

countries, said that the "me-

eting and erratic rivers" forming the boundary had led to many

ties and uncertainties.

addition to establishing a

day line in the Colorado and

Grande Rivers, the agreement

fixes fixed maritime bound-

aries in the Gulf of Mexico and the

Gulf Ocean.

boundary lines will be drawn

at the mouth of the Rio Grande

the Gulf and from the land

boundary into the Pacific Ocean to a distance of 12 nautical miles from

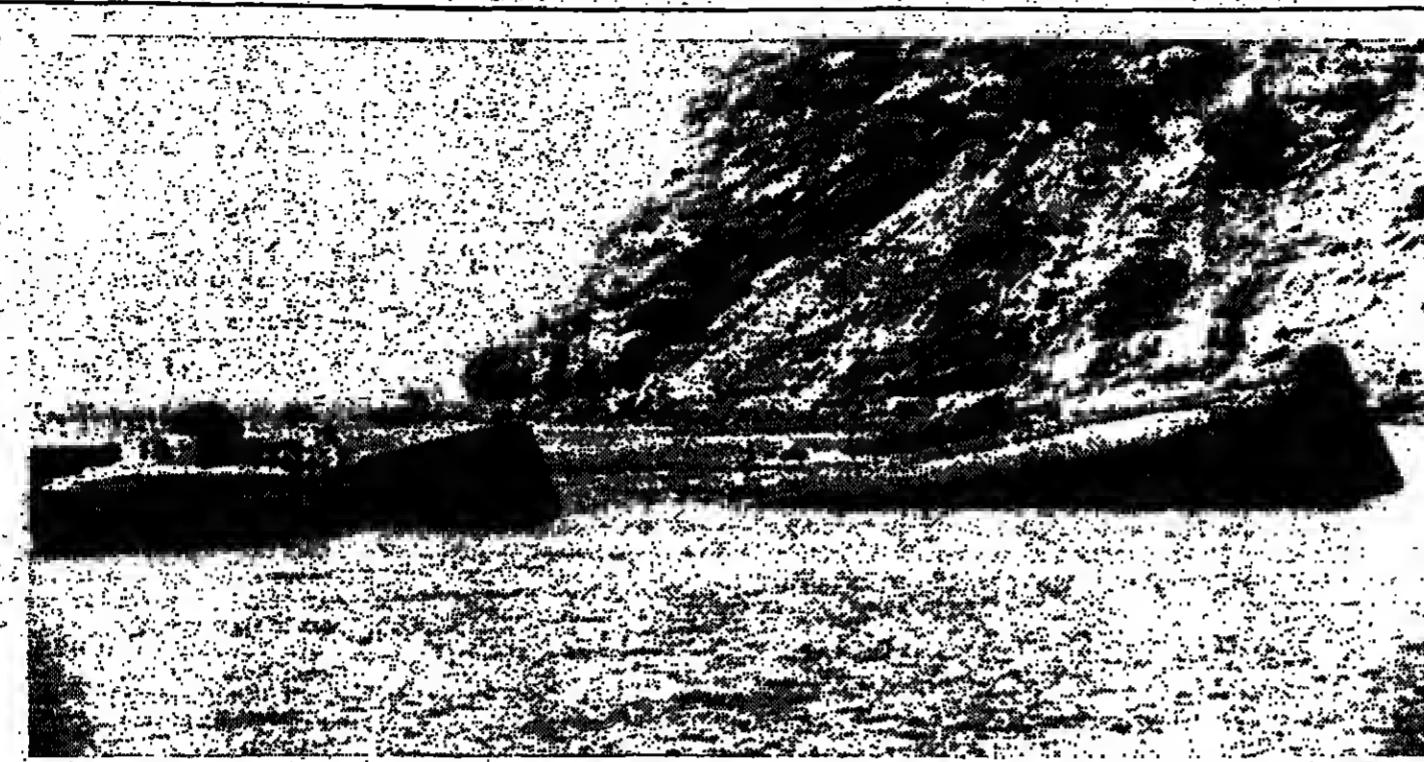
coast.

the principal outstanding river

pute is in the area of Presidio

Mexico on the Rio Grande, In-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



The French submarine Galatee, beached after colliding with a French-built sub which had been sold to S. Africa.

### French Sub Collides With One Sold to South Africa, 4 Die

TOULON, France, Aug. 21 (UPI)—A French submarine and a French-built South African submarine collided while cruising on the surface near here last night, killing four French sailors and thrashing two others into the sea. The two men overboard were later listed as missing.

French naval officers said this morning that four more French sailors were injured, but not seriously.

All the victims were aboard the French Daphne-class submarine Galatee, whose com-

mander grounded it 100 yards off Cape Cepe. The South African submarine Maria van Riebeek, another Daphne-class vessel, made it to Toulon harbor, a mile away, unaided. There were no injuries aboard.

Officers said the Galatee had just left Toulon for the high seas when it collided with the Maria van Riebeek, which was returning to harbor after a day of sea trials. The Maria van Riebeek had been delivered by French builders on July 24.

The collision left a 30-foot rip along the starboard quarter

when they collided with the Maria van Riebeek.

They blamed it on a sudden lack of oxygen. They said that when everyone started waking up and helping each other, there were four men whom they could not rouse. Those were the four dead, all electricians.

The French Navy sent a small fleet of specialized vessels to reflect the Galatee, flooding several compartments. Its commander brought it to the shingle beach below the rocky cape within six minutes.

The missing men are believed

to have been washed out of the 30-foot rip in the submarine's hull.

Naval authorities declined

any comment on the possible causes of the accident.

### Senate Acts To Cut Power Of Pentagon

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT)—The Senate voted yesterday to bar the United States from paying larger allowances to allied troops in Vietnam than it pays to American soldiers there.

The Senate, which has been caught up in wrangle after wrangle on amendments to the military procurement bill, took only 50 minutes to adopt a proposal by Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark.

In a surprising display of agreement that managed to bring "yes" from senators as divided over Vietnam as Barry Goldwater, R., Ark., and John F. Pastore, D., R.I., the Senate passed the amendment by unanimous voice vote.

The only senator who spoke out against the proposal was Strom Thurmond, R., S.C. Sen. Thurmond urged that "nothing be done to cause these 60,000 troops from free world countries to be with us."

The treaty accepts Europe's post-war frontiers as inviolable, and opens the way to improved relations between Bonn and the countries of East Europe.

The communiqué today said that the Soviet-West German talks and treaty were "in the interests of all people and serve the cause of development of active inter-state relations among all European countries on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence."

In stressing the word "active," the statement seemed to indicate that the Soviet Union was giving the go-ahead to its allies to conclude their own agreements with the West Germans.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### E. Germans Lay 'Red Carpet' For the W. Berlin Mayor

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (UPI)—In what was considered a sign of good will, West German border guards waved West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schulte through a highway checkpoint today.

On previous trips to Berlin, Mr. Schulte often was delayed and refused passage, but he was given preferential treatment today.

East German border guards seemed to be waiting for him.

A West Berlin government spokesman confirmed the mayor's passage. He gave this account:

Mr. Schulte was coming from Bonn via Hanover after consultations in West Germany and arrived at the Marienborn checkpoint where he lined up to wait with other motorists.

The East Germans spotted his car and brought the mayor to the front of the line and with "special politeness" eased his car through the checkpoint.

The same thing also happened when the mayor crossed from East Germany into West Berlin. Eased travel on Berlin access routes is one of the things the West is aiming for in its four-power talks with the Soviet Union on Berlin matters.

After West German Chancellor Willy Brandt initiated the non-aggression pact with Russia in

### ... as Red Summit Presses Anew for European Détente

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (NYT)—Bonn and Moscow represented a major step on the road toward relaxation of tension and normalization of the situation in Europe.

The treaty accepts Europe's post-war frontiers as inviolable, and opens the way to improved relations between Bonn and the countries of East Europe.

The communiqué today said that the Soviet-West German talks and treaty were "in the interests of all people and serve the cause of development of active inter-state relations among all European countries on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence."

Western diplomats interpreted the brief statement as a signal that the Communist leaders plan to make a concerted effort in coming months to maintain the détente atmosphere in Europe created by the Bonn-Moscow treaty and to press harder for the convening of a European conference to be held in Finland, originally suggested by the Warsaw Pact.

The participants in the Warsaw Pact meeting—the Communist party and government heads from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union—said the talks and treaty will

be continued under Constantinos Papoutsis, public prosecutor for Piraeus, the seaport of Athens. He confirmed that he had asked a judicial board to indict the shipowner.

With the exception of a single business trip to London, Mr. Niarchos has been ordered not to leave Greece until the case is cleared up. Persons close to the magnate said he was confident the board would uphold his contention that his wife's death was suicide.

It would bring to 430 the total number of political prisoners released since the regime announced Aug. 10 that 500 "Communist" deportees would be sent home.

Most of the 130 to be freed have been detained since the April 1967 army coup.

United Press International

HOWING THE COLORS—President Nixon holds up the Mexican and American flags sticking from a pine-

apple as his motorcade travels through Puerto Vallarta.

### Although Autopsy Backed His Suicide Report

### Niarchos Accused in Death of His Wife

By Joe Alex Morris

ATHENS, Aug. 21 (AP)—A Greek public prosecutor today requested the indictment of shipping magnate Stavros Niarchos on charges of causing "fatal injuries" to his wife, Eugenie Niarchos, 44, died May 4 under cloudy circumstances on the multi-millionaire's Spetsopoulos island retreat. An autopsy reportedly substantiated Mr. Niarchos' claim that she died from an overdose of sleeping pills and that bruised found on her body were the result of his attempts to revive her.

Nevertheless the investigation has continued under Constantinos Papoutsis, public prosecutor for Piraeus, the seaport of Athens. He confirmed that he had asked a judicial board to indict the shipowner.

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Some of these reports linked the quarrel to a reported telephone conversation between Mr. Niarchos and Charlotte Ford over their daughter. Others mentioned a glamorous model reportedly staying on Mr. Niarchos's island home of Spetsopoulos at the time.

Mr. Niarchos himself has avoided all public comment on the death. Recently he failed to show up for the dedication of the largest drydock in the Mediterranean at his shipyards, although he had named it after Eugenie.

His only comment has been in a letter to The Times of London, asking that journal to cease publishing reports about the death, which he said was due to an overdose of sleeping pills.

Mr. Niarchos and Eugenie were married in 1947. She was a daughter of Stavros Livianos, at the time Greece's biggest shipowner, and Mr. Niarchos was trying to rebuild his fortune.

Another Livianos daughter, Tina

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perts who examined the autopsy

report had substantiated Mr.

He divorced her to marry Mrs. Kennedy.

It was not known when the judicial board would meet to weigh the request that Mr. Niarchos be indicted. The board consists of senior judges, and must make the final recommendation to indict him or drop the charges.

Details of the charges were not made public.

He said he had learned from a "sure source" that they died in captivity.

Los Angeles Times

Stavros Niarchos

Austria	6	5	Libya	9	Plastic
Belgium	10	6.5	Liberia	10	L.P.
El Salvador	10	7.5	Madagascar	10	D.D.
Denmark	17.5	8.0	Niger	10	DK
France	1.00	Fr.	Nigeria	10	2.6
Germany	6.90	Q.M.	Norway	10	1.75
Great Britain	10.76	Portugal	10	1.50	
Iceland	1.00	R.D.	Pakistan	10	1.50
India	Rs. 2.25	Switzerland	1.50	S.K.R.	
Iran	20 Rials	Turkey	1.00	S.P.R.	
Iraq	100 Liars	U.S. Military	4.25	T.L.	
Lebanon	1.25	Yugoslavia	1.00	D.	

### Aid to Israelis Feared

## U.S. Watch Over Suez Draws a Cairo Protest

By Raymond H. Anderson

## Prague Is Calm on Anniversary Of Invasion by Warsaw Pact Troops

PRAGUE, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—The second anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, a potentially explosive day, passed without incident today as the citizens of Prague ignored a call for passive resistance to the regime.

An anonymous appeal by liberals for a boycott of shops, cinemas and restaurants went unheeded by the majority of the population. There was no repetition of last year's violence, in which five persons were killed, and not even any tooting of car horns at noon to protest the 1968 invasion.

Prague, to the surprise and re-

lief of the country's leaders and most of its citizens, was calm—and this will undoubtedly be hailed by officials here as a striking victory for the "normalization process" that began when Warsaw Pact troops invaded the country on Aug. 21, 1968.

Gustav Husak, the authoritarian first secretary of the Communist party, will now be able to tell the Soviet Union and hard-line Communists here that his policy of retrenchment plus reconciliation has been correct.

As the same time, it will be difficult for the official propaganda machine to maintain, as it has for

real threat from the reformers to have occurred on the anniversary involved a group of three young East Germans, one of them a Roman Catholic priest, who had come here specially for the anniversary.

Shortly after midnight they tried to place flowers on the statue of King Wenceslas in Wenceslas Square, but were ordered away by police. This morning police detained them after they arranged flowers and candies on the grave of Jan Palach, the 21-year-old Czech student who burned himself to death in January, 1969, to protest the 1968 invasion and its consequences.

Eugene Kramer, the Associated Press correspondent in Prague, was detained by police for 75 minutes after he witnessed the arrest of the three East Germans. Plainclothes police detained him after telling him it would be in his own interest if he stayed away from the Pilech grave.

The fate of the East Germans, and two Italians who had accompanied them, was not known.

Perhaps in response to the appeal for a boycott of shops, many stores appeared to be doing less business than usual this morning.

But as the day wore on, the shops were filled with customers. Restaurants were full during the lunch hour and three central cinemas were fully booked for tonight by early afternoon.

Late in the afternoon, most people began leaving for weekends in the country, which made the reformers' call for a voluntary 7 p.m. curfew almost meaningless.

As Communists have pointed out, Prague streets are generally deserted on Friday evenings in summer.

Asked why the citizens of Prague, so militant last year, were showing no signs of resistance or resentment this year, one Czech said: "They know it will do no good. All we can really do is wait."

The lack of public response to the boycott appeal could also be interpreted as evidence that these days the political and ideological struggle between the left wing and the right wing is being waged over the heads of the overwhelming majority of the population.

The Communist party newspaper Rude Pravo today called the Warsaw Pact decision to invade the country a wise one, and endorsed the "Brezhnev doctrine," which holds that Communist countries have a duty to protect the gains of socialism in any other Communist state.

President Brandt agreed that of about 320 disputed islands in the Rio Grande, 137 will go to the United States and 182 to Mexico. Because Mexico would receive a larger number, a disputed tract of 252 acres in the Presidio Valley would be relocated to the north side of the river and belong to the United States.

Provisions are included in the document to resolve future disputes that might result from deviations of the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers from their present courses. Basically, the present middles of the two rivers will constitute the boundary.

President and Mrs. Nixon, accompanied by Secretary of State and Mrs. William P. Rogers and Attorney General and Mrs. Mitchell, flew here yesterday from Washington.

They and other top aides flew with the President this afternoon to San Clemente, Calif., where they will remain for about two weeks.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler has described the San Clemente stay as a busy one and said that the President would have a series of meetings with high officials. He is expected to make at least one speaking trip outside the state during his two-week visit.

### Diplomatic Pouch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 21 (UPI).—A group of concerned Australian citizens today petitioned Secretary-General U Thant and the UN General Assembly to save the red kangaroo—the national emblem of Australia—from extinction through "indiscriminate slaughter."



**ALERT**—A South Vietnamese infantryman keeps a sharp eye out from his position at Fire Base O'Reilly, in the hills near Hué. Besides a mortar, the soldier has two M-16 rifles ready in case of an attack.

## Laird Backs Trial Amnesty For Drug Users in Military

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has approved a trial program of amnesty for soldiers who ask for help with drug problems and endorsed a call for new laws so that the curable drug user in the military can get the same type of help as a man discharged for alcoholism.

The proposals came from a Pentagon task force that also suggested a "quicker transition" to an all-volunteer force as a way to cut down on the number of actual or potential drug users in the military. Much of the present problem, it is felt, comes from conscripts who resent the military life. Vice-Adm. William P. Mack, the task-force chairman, said that despite no signs of resistance or resentment this year, one Czech said: "They know it will do no good. All we can really do is wait."

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### Frogs Get Reprieve From Space Trip

WALLOPS ISLAND, Va., Aug. 21 (AP).—Trouble with a temperature control mechanism in the experimental module forced space scientists to postpone the launching today of a Scout missile and its payload of two tiny frogs. The launch was rescheduled for next Tuesday at the earliest.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials here made the decision to abort the mission at 5:30 p.m. The countdown had reached 30 minutes before launch and was holding.

It was the second reprieve the frogs had won from their one-way trip into space for science. The Scout had been scheduled to lift off Wednesday but technical difficulties also halted the original launching.

Now, however, the movement by Bonn toward better relations with Moscow and other East bloc countries has caused some speculation in Bonn circles that the East Germans may be forced into a softening of their demand.

The proposal, which Mr. Brandt advanced at his meeting with East German premier Willi Stoph at Kassel in May, was rejected by the East Germans, who countered with a demand for full diplomatic recognition.

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Sen. Dodd, revealed yesterday what his aides claim to be the largest and most recent sampling of the situation. A study made by Dr. Nord Duncan Stanton, an Army captain, reportedly shows drug use among 46 percent of all U.S. forces in Vietnam.

**Dangers Emphasized**

Pentagon attorney Frank A. Bartimo, also testifying, lashed out at those who claim marijuana is not dangerous and who call for its legalization. He said, "I believe, tends to signal its approval for use among young soldiers in Vietnam, where a particularly potent form of marijuana is freely available." Many people there actually undergo psychosis from its use," he said, "lasting several hours or days."

The panel report recommends that anyone caught or suspected of using marijuana be classified as "incapacitated for duty up to 12 to 36 hours." Last March, an army sergeant testified that members of his squad had smoked marijuana the night before going into My Lai.

Suggestions about an all-volunteer force basically reflect the panel's view that increased drug use has come with increased numbers of draftees in Vietnam, now judged to be about 40 percent of the force, and with fewer experienced noncommissioned officers in the field. Earlier in the

panel report recommends that anyone caught or suspected of using marijuana be classified as "incapacitated for duty up to 12 to 36 hours."

He said the attack, opposite the royal palace and less than a mile from the center of the city, was carried out by a small Communist unit testing the capital's defenses.

In other Indochinese fighting, American B-52 bombers continued to hammer North Vietnamese positions near the Laotian border today as the U.S. military command in Saigon reported a fall in battlefield activity.

About 30 of the giant planes are

believed to have dropped 900 tons of bombs in the past 24 hours in six missions to the far northwest of South Vietnam.

The raids were apparently in support of South Vietnamese and American troops manning a string of artillery bases in the mountains close to the Laos border, who have recently come under North Vietnamese pressure.

No ground fighting was reported today around the bases, although the South Vietnamese command said a unit near Fire Support Base O'Reilly was hit with 60 mortar rounds in two attacks last night. No casualties were reported.

No major ground actions involving Americans were reported anywhere in South Vietnam in the 24-hour to midafternoon today.

## Vatican Limits Patron Saints To One Per Nation, Group

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—The Vatican today published new instructions on the veneration of saints in the Roman Catholic Church that included a controversial order that, in the future, every nation should have only one patron saint.

The new document follows the reform of the Roman Catholic calendar last year, in which Pope Paul VI provoked an outcry in many countries by removing about 200 saints from the calendar.

The order says that henceforth a national bishops' conference to take a new look at rotation days and ember days, traditional days shall be allowed only one patron saint. The order will not apply to present arrangements.

The secretary of the Vatican's Congregation for the Divine Cult, the Rev. Annibale Bugnini, wrote: "The multiplicity of patron saints does not always coincide with a more deeply felt piety."

In further liturgical instructions the congregation says that the Old Testament may not be read in church during the Easter season.

The document also calls on national bishops' conferences to take a new look at rotation days and ember days, traditional days of fasting and solemn supplication.

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## While Resigned to Fleet Cut

## U.S. Navy Fights to Construct Its Fourth Nuclear Carrier

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT).—The United States Navy, facing what it considers the most serious challenge to supremacy on the seas since the German and Japanese buildup before World War II, is fighting to build a fourth nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

The carrier force is the main striking arm of the fleet, and the navy faces the probability that over the next two to three years the number of carriers, for the first time since the Korean War, will be reduced from 15 to 12.

While resigned to the reduction, the navy is arguing in the Pentagon and in Congress, and will soon take up the struggle in the National Security Council, that it should construct the fourth nuclear carrier, which has come under military spending. The ship, referred to as CVAN-70 until a name is chosen, would put to sea in 1977 and would cost an estimated \$640 million.

The navy contends that the reduction makes the building of this fourth nuclear carrier imperative because of growing Soviet naval power. If the numbers are to be cut, those carriers left in the fleet should be modern ships capable of maintaining American superiority over the oceans, the navy says.

**Third Carrier**

The keel of the third nuclear carrier, the Dwight D. Eisenhower, was laid last Saturday at Newport News, Va.

In a speech at the ceremonies, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird praised the carrier as "an indispensable element of American sea power."

But because of tight budgeting and uncertainty within the Nixon administration over how it wants to structure the military forces to support its foreign policy, Mr. Laird has not yet approved the building of the fourth carrier.

He has asked Congress to authorize \$152 million in the budget for the current fiscal year 1971 for long-lead-time components, with a proviso that the money not be spent. The House Armed Services Committee has approved the funds, but the Senate committee has so far refused to do so without a firm decision from the administration.

The National Security Council is not expected to take up the question of carrier force levels until October, when it will attempt to resolve what future military requirements will be dictated by American foreign policy commitments in Europe and the Middle East and by reduced land

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D.N.C., the Senate's recognized constitutional expert, advised feminists today that sex discrimination created by law can be abolished without a constitutional amendment.

Sen. Ervin made the observation in a lengthy Senate speech attacking a proposed constitutional amendment that would remove all legal distinctions between men and women.

The House has already adopted the amendment. The Senate is expected to consider it later in the fall.

Sen. Ervin said that from talks with many women he is convinced some of their grievances are just, but are founded on discrimination, not created by federal law.

"When I have sought to ascertain from them the specific laws of which they complain," he said, "the advocates of the equal-rights amendment have cited certain state statutes such as those which impose weight-lifting restrictions on women or ban women from operating saloons, or setting as bartenders, or engaging in professional wrestling. Like them, I think these laws ought to be abolished."

"I respectfully submit, however, that resorting to an amendment to the Constitution to effect this purpose is about as wise as using an atomic bomb to exterminate a few insects."

**Fanfani Sees Kosygin**

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (AP).—Amintore Fanfani, chairman of the Italian senate, conferred today with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin at the Kremlin. The subject of the conversation was not disclosed.

"Any allegation that a secret change covering the C-54 has been previously undisclosed is total false," the spokesman said, "nor that the springing formula had been addressed to Congress. The contract documents themselves have been made available to anyone who asked to see them."

The department said "supplemental agreement 223" in June 1969, concerned advance buys of aircraft, but "the word change in way altered the amount of money which Lockheed would be entitled under the repricing formula," revealed."

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**NATO Atlantic Skipper**

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21 (AP).—Defense Planning Committee of North Atlantic Council today appointed Vice-Adm. Charles Duncan, U.S. Navy, as Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, effective Oct. 1, to succeed Adm. Ephraim P. Holmes.

## Palestinians Report Raids Inside Israel

Fatah Says Rockets Cause Enemy Deaths

AMMAN, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Arab guerrillas said today that Israeli aircraft had inflicted losses of life and equipment on the Israelis in eastern Jordan Valley and near Jordan Valley and near Lebanon border.

A spokesman for the Popular Armed Struggle Command said the guerrilla units had killed an Israeli soldier near Hermon last night, destroying a vehicle and killing all four occupants, the spokesman added.

He said a joint Al-Patah and Popular Liberation Force morning unleashed a barrage of rockets against an Israeli column of vehicles near Umma Saida in the central Jordan Valley, resulting in several vehicles caught fire and an unknown number of Israeli being killed or wounded.

He said another Israeli truck track was destroyed this morning in Wadi Araha, south of the Sea of Galilee.

Reuters reported from Tel Aviv that one Israeli soldier was killed and another wounded in separate incidents along the Lebanon border. Today, a single shot was fired at Israeli positions along the Suez Canal.

A military spokesman said a soldier died when his vehicle hit by fire from a home-made bazooka in the Birant area of northern Lebanon.

The quiet along the Suez Canal—the 14th day of the Middle East cease-fire—was broken early today when an Egyptian soldier was across the waterway. He caused no casualties, with sources said.

**Reconnaissance Flight**

AMMAN, Jordan, Aug. 21 (UPI).—An Israeli reconnaissance plane flew over Jordanian territory today, a Jordanian military spokesman announced.

In a communiqué broadcast on official Amman Radio, the spokesman said the Israeli plane flew over Jordanian territory for the 14th day of the Middle East cease-fire—when an Egyptian soldier was across the waterway. He caused no casualties, with sources said.

**Pentagon Denies Contract Change Aids Lockheed**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Department of Defense yesterday denied that the U.S. Air Force rewrote its contract for the C-54 cargo plane in such a way that Lockheed Aircraft got an extra \$24 million.

A department statement said supplemental repricing agreements were made but denied any secret or increase in the amount paid the manufacturer.

A Washington Post story earlier today said the contract, signed in October, 1966, was changed during the final week of the Johnson administration



AFTER THE STORM—This is what a section of Lively, Ontario, looked like after hurricane-force winds ripped through it, killing ten and leaving thousands homeless.

#### Where 4 Students Died

### FBI Finds No Sniper Fired At Kent State, Panel Is Told

KENT, Ohio, Aug. 21 (UPI)—An FBI report shows no evidence of sniper fire at Kent State University before four students were shot and killed by Ohio National Guard troops, a member of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest said today.

George V. Warren told the commission that the report on the May 4 shooting indicated the only shots fired were by troops called in after campus disturbances.

The FBI conducted an intensive search for any evidence dealing with the possibility of the existence of a sniper, including an investigation around the firing line for non-military bullets, he said on the final day of the panel's three-day hearing at the university.

#### Only Guard Shots

The evidence indicates that there was no person other than a Guardsman who discharged a firearm on May 4, 1970.

The Ohio National Guard conceded after the shootings that guard men fired a volley after being shot at by a sniper.

Brig. Gen. Robert Canterbury, commander of the unit, testified yesterday that the Ohio Guard's investigation was also unable to prove that a sniper fired. Gen. Canterbury, who is also Ohio's assistant adjutant general, told the panel he questioned all officers "to determine who, if anyone, gave an order to fire. The answer was negative."

Mr. Warren said the bodies of the dead and wounded were found from 20 to 250 yards from the guard men who fired. He said the FBI report showed that one of those killed, William K. Schroeder of Lorain, Ohio, was 130 yards from the detachment, and the "evidence showed he was in a prone position and facing away from the firing line."

#### 34 Injured

He said the report showed Jeffrey G. Miller of New York was 35 to 90 yards away, Allison D. Krause of Pittsburgh was 110 yards away, and Sandra L. Scheuer of Youngstown, Ohio, was 120 yards from the troops.

The report also showed 34 guardsmen were injured by stones and other missiles.

Mr. Warren also said an investigation by campus patrolmen showed that a .38 caliber revolver found at the scene was not fired and said a photographer on the roof of a nearby building has been cleared of any possible sniping charge.

"There was a photographer on the roof of Taylor Hall at the time of the shooting," Mr. Warren said. "It is our information that this photographer had his camera mounted on a rifle stock which could have looked like a weapon. A subsequent investigation showed that he did not have a firearm."

#### Signal to Fire?

A Kent State freshman told the commission he saw a guard lieutenant give an apparent hand signal to fire at the time the four students were slain.

James C. Woodring Jr., 19, said the lieutenant, who had a pistol in his right hand, turned toward the troops, raised the gun in the air, then turned toward a crowd of students "and started to fire point-blank into the ground."

Mr. Woodring said the guard's shots occurred at the same time. He said he was standing beside Taylor Hall at the time but could not hear the lieutenant's words because of the noise.

#### 9 Hurt When Airliner Runs Into Air Pocket

ROME, Aug. 21 (UPI)—A Swissair jetliner hit an air pocket 25,000 feet over northern Italy today, injuring nine of the 89 passengers on board and splattering the others with food and drink.

Three passengers were injured badly enough to require hospital treatment after the Caravelle landed routinely at Rome. All three were Americans.

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### A Racqueteer Gets Big 'Score'

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP, Mich., Aug. 21 (UPI)—Dressed for tennis, a gunman held up a suburban branch of the Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit and escaped with \$3,000.

A teller told police the man, dressed in tennis whites, ordered her to fill a bag with money. He took it and fled, leaving a tennis ball behind.

#### Accused Nixon

The Vice-President said that Mr. O'Brien had accused President Nixon of having "sold out to big business" after Mr. Nixon's address to the nation last June on the economy.

"Now I trust that all of you know who this man O'Brien is," said Mr. Agnew. "He used to be the undersecretary general. He then left the federal government to go to work for an investment house on Wall Street. In fact, he became the president of that investment house,

"Under his admiral management, the firm collapsed, and it is presently being liquidated. Isn't that a splendid credential for a man who would advise the President of his country on economics? And isn't that an interesting background for a man who would accuse his President of selling out to big business?"

"I should not forget to note, however, that Mr. O'Brien did not stick around to see the final days of that old brokerage house [McDonnell & Co.] that he had guided so clumsily. Mr. O'Brien is a shrewd and knowing man. When he saw the end in sight, he ditched up his pants and ran."

Mr. O'Brien, noting Mr. Agnew's "peachant for personal attack," said of the brokerage firm that it was:

"One of many firms that was victim of the Nixon administration's disastrous economic policies—policies that have left Wall Street in deep recession. More than a dozen major Wall Street firms have been forced into liquidation during this year of the Nixon administration."

The Vice-President's blast followed by a few hours his appearance before Gov. Ronald Reagan's campaign advisory committee.

Mr. Agnew told about 200 top-ranking Republicans that he is going to Southeast Asia to let the people there know that "some of the things they see emanating from certain government circles in Washington do not represent the posture of this administration."

The United States, he said, "has no intention of running out" the Vietnamese program.

Mr. Agnew interpreted the order as setting a 5-to-1 ratio between presidential and opposition broadcasts. In fact, the FCC opinion, published last Tuesday, said that the commission would avoid any basis."

As for creating three additional deputy defense secretaries, "this gives me a problem. We do not want to create a structure that adds more top-level involvement in the working man's business," he said.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, his aides say, plans to effect a quiet management revolution at the Pentagon, foregoing the more publicized reorganization instituted by his predecessor, Robert S. McNamara.

Mr. Packard, using some of the bluntest language yet for a top Pentagon official, said in pledging reform that "frankly, gentlemen, in defense procurement, we have a real mess on our hands."

He said that unless military management in government and industry "clean it up," the Congress will try to do it for them through "inflexible rules" and outside management by the General Accounting Office.

Taking aim at the aerospace executives in the dinner audience, Mr. Packard—former head of an electronics firm himself—said: "We should buy only what we need—systems you or anyone else thinks they can develop to do something that doesn't need to be done. The Defense Department has been led down the garden path for years on sophisticated systems that you promised would do all kinds of things for some optimistic cost. Too frequently, we have been wrong in listening to you, and more frequently you have been unable to deliver on either of these promises—what it would do or what it would cost."

Mr. Packard added that the Defense Department has been guilty sometimes of "over-optimism on our cost estimates and over-demanding in our requirements. We share the blame together. But the mistakes of the past cannot be repeated if we are to provide for the nation's defenses in today's climate of a critical public and a critical Congress. We are going to buy only things that we need, and we are going to make sure they work before we buy."

### \$54,000 Wage For UAL's 747 Pilots Reported

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—A contract reportedly providing guaranteed pay and salaries as high as \$54,000 a year for 747 Jumbo jet pilots of United Air Lines was ratified today by the master executive council of the Air Line Pilots Association.

Council Chairman W.E. Ar-sault announced ALPA ratification of a tentative agreement reached a day earlier which includes "substantial gains and improvements."

However, another ALPA spokesman said that a published report that Jumbo jet pilots draw \$54,000 a year is "pretty close."

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Mr. Packard added that the Defense Department has been guilty sometimes of "over-optimism on our cost

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**Space Men Lead List****500 Men Named to the Lunar Map**

BRIGHTON, England, Aug. 21 (UPI)—More than 500 men had been named after them by the International Astronomical Union.

The Apollo-11 crew were among six American astronauts and six Russian cosmonauts to become the first men to have places on the moon named for them during their lifetime. Only dead men were so honored in the past.

A committee-approved list of 513 new lunar place names, representing the first large-scale naming of features on the far side was dis-

tributed at the 14th General Assembly of the International Astronomical Union.

Donald H. Menzel, a Harvard astronomer who guided preparation of the list, said IAU officials are scheduled to endorse the names next Thursday.

The names would be printed on lunar maps for use by scientists around the world.

All the craters named are on the far side of the moon except the three named for the Apollo-11 astronauts.

The other three living Americans honored are Frank Borman, William Anders and James Lovell Jr., the Apollo-8 crew who flew around the moon for the first time.

The six living Russians are Alexei Leonov, Valentina Nikolskaya Tereshkova, Gherman Titov, Vladimir Shatalov, Andrian Nikolayev and Konstantin Feoktistov. Mrs. Tereshkova-Nikolskaya is the only woman who has flown in space. Leonov was the first man to walk in space and Titov made the first day-long flight in space.

Virgil Grissom, Edward White and Roger Chaffee, killed in a ground fire in an Apollo craft in 1967, were on the list.

## 130 Americans

Mr. Menzel, associated with the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and Harvard College Observatory, said a random naming system was used, although larger craters were generally assigned to persons of higher distinction. Americans with more than 130 names, and Russians, with nearly 100, dominated the list.

One crater was named Apollo to commemorate the U.S. moon program. Other selections from names proposed by many nations included:

Omar Khayyam, the medieval Persian astronomer and poet; Lucretius, the Roman philosopher who expounded atomic theory 3,000 years ago; J. Robert Oppenheimer, the American physicist who helped develop the atomic bomb; Yuri Gagarin, the Soviet cosmonaut who was the first man in space.

The request came to light when the Senate Appropriations Committee released testimony taken last June. The department asked for \$1.25 million to launch three of the emergency action teams, buy the special armored cars and other vehicles and pay the salaries of the extra Marines and local security guards.

The committee yesterday approved \$1.1 million for modifying 33 passenger vehicles with armor plating for protection against terrorist attacks.

**Truth Drug** Charge

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 21 (UPI)—Attorneys for imprisoned Uruguayan guerrillas charged today that the police tried to use a "truth drug" on one of their clients in seeking information on the kidnapping of two foreign officials.

Uruguayan courts have refused to allow the police to use such drugs on alleged Tupamaro urban guerrillas held in connection with the kidnapping of Brazilian consul Alvaro Mires Dias Gomide and the U.S. agricultural adviser Mr. Fly.

A massive search has failed to turn up any trace of Mr. Dias Gomide, 41, who was seized on July 31, or the 63-year-old Mr. Fly, abducted Aug. 7.

The Uruguayan government today put tight restrictions on terrorist prisoners after reports that orders concerning the fate of Mr. Fly and Mr. Dias Gomide were coming from India Punta Carreta Penitentiary, United Press International reported.

**French Arrest****Three in Drive on  
Drug Smugglers**

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 21 (UPI)—The State Board of Health said yesterday that three people—one a 7-year-old boy—died after being poisoned by an insecticide used as a successor to DDT in North Carolina.

The board said anyone coming into contact with tobacco treated with parathion or other organic phosphate insecticides should bathe immediately after contact. It said that workers should avoid for five days any fields just treated with the insecticides.

State medical examiner Page Hudson attributed the death of Daniel M. Boyette, 7, of Pine Hill and two other deaths in the past three weeks to organic phosphate insecticides. Daniel's 11-year-old brother was also treated for insecticide poisoning. Dr. Hudson said Daniel went to bed the night of July 30 without any signs of illness. He woke up once complaining of being cold, returned to sleep and was found dead the next morning.

Two Chapel Hill doctors said the compound, which is used to control worms on tobacco plants, is chemically related to the nerve gas dumped in the Atlantic Ocean off Cape Kennedy, Fla., earlier this week.

Among those arrested previously around Paris, Perpignan, Nevers and Nice was Homère Filippi, 25, son of Philippe Filippi, the manager of French boxer Marcel Cerdan Jr.

**U.S. Drug Offices Abroad**

MADRID, Aug. 21 (UPI)—The U.S. Embassy in Spain will soon open drug offices in Madrid and Barcelona "to fully cooperate with Spanish authorities on narcotics affairs," embassy officials said today. They said similar offices are being installed in London, Frankfurt and Milan.

**Army Will Keep  
Some Nerve Gas**

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 21 (UPI)—A classified amount of deadly nerve gas will be kept on hand at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal as part of the national deterrent policy, Army spokesmen said yesterday.

A spokesman said the detoxification program now under way involves only "surplus and obsolete" weapons and materials. The official said a classified amount of lethal GB nerve agent will be stored in one-ton tanks and kept at the arsenal indefinitely.

The chemicals will be kept in a 250-acre "toxic yard" in the eastern part of the munitions base, which is adjacent to busy Stapleton International Airport. Planes will be required to fly more than 1,700 feet above the storage area.

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United Press International  
A Londoner examines the controversial birthday portrait of Princess Margaret in a British newspaper.

**'Disastrous' to 'Successful'****Margaret's New Portrait  
Touches Off a Debate**

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Aug. 21 (NYT)—A somber and controversial new portrait of Princess Margaret, shown her partially blurred before a stark row of lines resembling bars, was unveiled here today on her 40th birthday.

The portrait, by 33-year-old Bryan Organ, was personally selected by Princess Margaret, went on view today at the National Portrait Gallery in London. Reaction to the portrait ranged from "grim," "ghostly" to "disastrous" to "most successful."

Asked about the background, Mr. Organ said: "You use various devices to draw attention to particular parts of a painting. It is nothing new. It is centuries old."

Some critics said the painting may turn out to be the most controversial royal portrait so far. Less than six months ago, a lively debate was stirred by a new portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, showing her unsmiling and with marks under her mouth and on her left ear. The queen's portrait, by the artist Pietro Annigoni, is on the royal landing of the National Portrait Gallery.

Mr. Organ, a long-haired, Leicester-born artist, described his portrait as "a painting about a person."

The oil canvas, measuring 61 by 55 inches, shows the princess in the center of a slate-gray square. She is wearing a simple tiara. Her right eye is clear blue. The left eye is blurred and colorless. The left portion of her face appears masked, almost gauze-like. Behind the princess is a series of lines that clearly resemble bars.

It was an entirely personal thing," he said. "I painted a character. I shall not explain to anyone why I did this or why I did that. To explain would be to admit defeat."

Although Princess Margaret has seen the portrait, a spokesman at her Kensington Palace home said there would be no comment.

Mr. Organ was selected by Princess Margaret to paint the portrait after she had admired an exhibition of his work at London's Redfern Gallery.

Conflict over the availability of the Garwin's report centers on whether it is an "agency record" as contended by those seeking its release, or an "inter-agency or intra-agency memorandum," not subject to disclosure.

The Freedom of Information Act, which took effect on July 4, 1967, generally requires federal agencies to make available all domestic government records upon request. Exceptions spelled out in the act include, primarily, national defense and foreign policy.

One provision of the law says that "individuals improperly denied access to documents have a right to seek injunctive relief in the courts."

At one point, SST studies were unpublicized in part because of potential competition with the Anglo-French Concorde and the Soviet TU-144. Both of those versions are now considered to be further developed than their American competitor.

In a letter to Rep. Reuss last May, Mr. Ehrlichman said it had been determined at the White House that "the confidentiality of the (Garwin) report should be preserved."

**Executive Privilege****U.S. Judge Refuses to Order Nixon to Release SST Report**

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI)—In a sweeping ruling that the Freedom of Information Act does not apply to the President, a U.S. District Court Judge refused today to order the release of a top-secret report said to be critical of the supersonic transport.

Summarily dismissing a suit brought by the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth and the cities of New York and Boston, Judge H. Pratt said executive privilege permits the Nixon administration to do as it wishes with the controversial study.

The report, prepared for the President last year by industrial physicist Richard L. Garwin, is understood to assess the potential harm to the environment by the SST, now under development with federal sponsorship.

Mr. Garwin told the House Government Operations Committee last spring that the SST runway noise would be as loud as 50 sonic jumbo jets taking off simultaneously.

Critics of the airplane also contend that it will cause sonic booms, heavy air pollution, climate changes and dangerous ultra-violet radiation.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D. Wis., has made repeated unsuccessful attempts to obtain a copy of the Garwin report from Lee A. DuBridge, outgoing director of the President's Office of Science and Technology.

His correspondence with Mr. DuBridge and presidential aide John D. Ehrlichman was appended to the suit, which was argued in District Court by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Judge Pratt, in dismissing the complaint, refused even to obtain a copy of the report himself in order to determine whether some parts of it should be made available.

He instructed the plaintiffs from the bench that the best way to achieve release of the Garwin study might be through an effort to deny congressional appropriations for the SST project.

The Justice Department, in an unusually strong argument on behalf of Mr. DuBridge and others named in the suit, said it was "unwarranted to even discuss" whether the presidential advisers had acted correctly.

to On THE ART MARKET

## Esthetics in the Salesroom

By Souren Melikian

(Second in a series)

**PARIS.** Aug. 21.—Estheticism belongs to the past, while expressionism is part of today. This accounts, at least in part, for the growing importance of expressionist works on the art market.

The rising prices for expressionist works, probably the most significant trend of all in the current art market shake-up, have gone largely unnoticed. They began to climb about two years ago, when the general upward trend of prices was such that no one bothered to take particular notice of which categories were rising more rapidly. When the world record price for a landscape by Emil Nolde was broken in the spring of 1969 at Parke-Bernet, in New York, it didn't create a stir; other records were being broken in many other fields.

Almost all schools of painting, dating just before or after Impressionism, were getting a boost because of the heavy speculation on Impressionism, and the shortage of good works by Impressionists. It was generally felt that, sooner or later, works by artists in any of these schools would be worth more.

But, in financial terms, the commercial promotion of expressionism has been much faster and more impressive than that of the pre-, pseudo-, minor, or post-Impressionists. Auction prices for expressionist works are not particularly significant because a large number of the more important transactions have taken place through dealers who do not

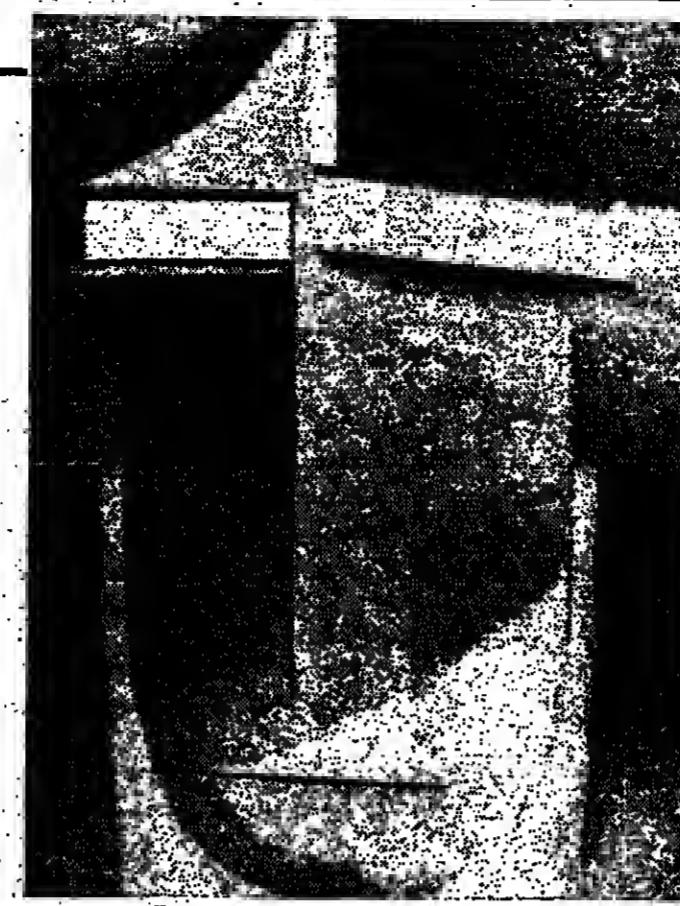
release figures. The important thing is that works by such artists as Edward Munch, the Norwegian expressionist of the German school, the great German artists such as Emil Nolde and Kirchner, and the Germanized Russians, Wassily Kandinsky and Alexej Jawlensky, are now commanding much higher prices than any of the Impressionist also-rans.

Secondly, this promotion, unlike that of the Impressionist fellow-travelers, is related to changes in our environment and basic attitudes that go with it.

## Jawlensky Show

I think that the best commentary on the commercial significance of expressionism is provided by the remarkable exhibition of Alexej Jawlensky's works at the Musée des Beaux-Arts at Lyons, France. Jawlensky's student, dramatic work responds to our modern sensitivity. It is perfectly in tune with the changing aspects of the modern urban setting, while Impressionism belongs to another era.

Madeleine-Rocher-Jaimeau, curator of the Lyons museum, has single-handedly organized a splendid Jawlensky retrospective from early fauvism to the most daring abstraction. "Carnival," painted in 1902, is a powerful portrait of a woman with strong colors but in the dark shades that stem from the late 19th century. It is ultimately derived from the palette of painters like Gustave Moreau and Odilon Redon. By 1907, Jawlensky was doing still lifes with bright reds and blues much under the influence of Matisse.



A Jawlensky "Head," painted in 1928.

An Impressionist landscape by Maximilien Luce, dainty and elusive, will fit into the boudoir atmosphere of 18th-century decoration. But Nolde and Jawlensky are ideal with steel and plastic furniture. They are well suited to the modern vision molded by the sight of posters, Bauhaus-derived architecture and Knoll International furniture. This is not merely to say that interior decoration is having an effect on the art market. Decoration itself is but the reflection of these esthetic attitudes.

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Ernest Bottomley and his sculpture "Techno Screen IV" in aluminum at the Alwin Gallery.

## A Gallery That Sets the Mood for Art

By Lizard Culpin and Max Wykes-Joyce

**LONDON.** Aug. 21.—Usually one can fully enjoy a work of art only in the relaxed and natural environment of a home—hardly what one finds in large public galleries in England or even in most commercial ones. The Alwin gallery is different; it has one of the most stimulating gallery ambiances in London.

Denys Alwin-Davis, a film lighting expert, owns and designs the gallery, using his knowledge to create a perfect dramatic environment which sets the mood in which to view the works on display.

Most of the gallery is in near darkness, with the exception of the paintings and sculptures, which are illuminated by overhead spotlights, so that each piece can be seen to best advantage in its own aura of light and without impinging on other works.

The gallery is on four levels which allow for variety in the display of the work and breaks the monotony one finds in the large, bare, square rooms of the conventional gallery. Each area can make its own impact, but the exhibition as a whole has unity since the rooms are divided only by the different floor levels so that each is partially visible from any part of the gallery.

## Rich Decor

The decor is a rich, chocolate brown made up of natural materials—cork walls, rush-matted floor, wooden staircase railings and areas of stone walls and floor, wooden staircase railings over tables in some places to make a warmer and more enveloping atmosphere. On each

## London

level there are enormous black leather chairs with luxuriously red cushions to relax in while viewing pieces of sculpture which are placed with seeming casualness around the room.

## Large Sculpture

As many of the most interesting works in the exhibition are large pieces of sculpture—such as—the mood-making hooded black female figures by Rose Garrard in the entrance hallway or the beautifully-modelled bronze hanging figure by Philip Turner—this offer is not to be spurned lightly.

## Among other sculptures are the delicate, and intricate kinetic pieces by Christopher Bollinger; bone and flower shapes, including the most erotic to-blossom flower in bronze, by Sandford Decker; the terrifying watercolors of screaming nuns and the vast metal sculptures of thrending prophets and soothsayers by Sean Rice; the technological icons of Ernest Bottomley, whose recent one-man show at the gallery was virtually sold out; and the large phosphor-bronze and bluntly prehistoric pieces by the president of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, Sean Crampton.

Among the painters, special mention must be given to Darton Watkins's monochrome "Wanda," the only American entry in the Venice Film Festival, was praised today by Italian critics who hailed its director and star, Barbara Loden.

Critics said the film depicted negative aspects of American society. They said Miss Loden, wife of director Eric Krasner, made a tasteful, deep picture of a subject very similar to that of "Bonnie and Clyde."

The film tells the story of a divorced woman called Wanda who joins a gangster and carries out a number of holdups until the man is killed in a clash with police. Then Wanda becomes a prostitute.

One of the strongest painters emerging in the exhibition is a woman, Artemisia Gentileschi, daughter of a Pisan painter. She was born in Rome and worked in Florence. She was drawn to women out of the ordinary, imagining Magdalene, Judith and Bathsheba in her pictures, portraying herself as Minerva. Two paintings, one of

## Music in England

## Sadler's Wells Edits Offenbach's 'Tales of Hoffmann'

By Henry Pleasants

**LONDON.** Aug. 21.—There is something very likable about "The Tales of Hoffmann" in the "new performing edition" introduced by the Sadler's Wells Opera at the Coliseum last night.

The "editors," Colin Graham and Edmund Tracey, obviously relish Offenbach's opera. A very competent cast obviously enjoyed playing it. And a capacity audience obviously shared their pleasure.

This edition is less operatic than the version with which we are all familiar. Mindful that "The Tales of Hoffmann" was composed for the Opéra-Comique, Graham and Tracey have discarded most of the recitatives provided after Offenbach's death by Ernest Guiraud and restored the spoken dialogue of the original—or at least an English equivalent.

They have also tinkered a bit with the dramatic structure to give continuity to the whole and to give the transvestite character of Nikolais a reason d'être as Hoffmann's muse. David Colls has designed ingenious sets delightfully appropriate to the editors' purpose. It all works.

A bit extravagant, to be sure, especially in the Giulietta, or

most slender of Hoffmann's tales. But the Olympia scene is nicely assisted by Rube Goldberg contrivances that rationalize and embellish the doll's accomplishments. They also accommodate the fact that Olympia's vocalizations are sung by another singer off-stage.

The weakest factor in this production is the stagy English dialogue and the stagy manner in which it is delivered. All the "tales" are pretty silly if you stop to think about them, and the dialogue makes you stop to think. I found myself thinking of "The Student Prince" and "Desert Song," which are pretty silly, too. Graham and Tracey have given us something closer to light opera than to opéra-comique. But it is charming light

They have also robbed Dappertutto of his "Diamond Aria." It was, we are assured, borrowed from another work of Offenbach's. But it has always been one of the gems of the score. The surgery made Dappertutto rather than either Hoffmann or Schlemihl the dupe of the Venice scene. They both lost their shadows; Hoffmann lost the girl and Schlemihl lost his life. But what are such trifles against a baritone's loss of a handsome aria?

Op 1/26/70

## Paris Movies

## John Wayne's 'Chisum': Tip-Top Horse Opera

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**PARIS.** Aug. 21.—It is being bruited about that President Nixon declared "Chisum" (at the *Ermitage*, starring John Wayne, the best movie he has ever seen.

If the rumor is true, perhaps a White House film festival should be arranged, but the President does know a good Western when he sees one. "Chisum" is tip-top in its genre, a superlatively fashioned motion picture, horse opera par excellence.

The scenario concerns a plain-dealing, big-hearted ranch owner of the Southwest. Chisum is his name and he is a law-abiding Lord Bountiful, generous with his Mexican underlings and friendly with the Indian chieftain imprisoned on a nearby reservation. Seated on his mount at sundown, he proudly surveys his vast estate from a hilltop. He only wants to hold on to his herds of fine cattle and spacious lands, both of which are threatened when an ambitious intruder establishes himself in the New Mexico territory.

This conniving newcomer is rotted through and through before long he and his henchmen commence a strong-armed movement to take over, stealing cattle, sparking feuds and arranging the appointment of a puppet sheriff. In self-defense Chisum enlists as his ally Billy the Kid, a much misunderstood youngster who has fallen in love with Chisum's niece. Lively gunbattles are not long in developing.

Andrew V. McLaglen has directed expertly, retaining a sense of strong suspense throughout and painting a persuasive scene of the post-Civil War frontier. He balances the wide-screen "epic" effects—including a cattle charge down the town's main street while the inhabitants engaged in a violent shooting match—with a neat and pleasing humor.

John Wayne, of course, is the fearless, seasoned Chisum, and the supporting company is admirable. Geoffrey Deuel as Billy the Kid is a young player of promise. There is a wholesome freshness, an invigorating breeze from the open spaces, in this new film. It has a contagious zest and a theatrical clarity.

There are no dull moments, no dead spots, no cloying sentimentality. "Chisum," filled with exciting movement, is constantly amusing and an exemplary product of the latter-day American cinema.

John Wayne, of course, is the fearless, seasoned Chisum, and the supporting company is admirable. Geoffrey Deuel as Billy the Kid is a young player of promise. There is a wholesome freshness, an invigorating breeze from the open spaces, in this new film. It has a contagious zest and a theatrical clarity.

The final effect of this interesting enough presentation is that your appetite is whetted for the master himself, for that screaming Medusa, that drunken street laborer Bacchus, that old Abraham searing young Isaac, with all their range of smooth creamy flesh tones to elderly gray skinfolds, their unashamed expressions of fury, pain and pleasure—which, you will find in the cool streets, doorways and windows of the Rome of today. And you leave the Pitti Palace to hurry across the Arno to see them. For these three great masterpieces have not been taken from the Uffizi and there you may finally admire the tragic grandeur and genius of Caravaggio himself.

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In this age of giant public sculptures of glistening and cold materials, Adriano Cecioni's small genre pieces of terracotta and bronze, also now at the Pitti Palace, have a friendly appeal. Homely portraits of ladies, dogs, and children, engaged in household events or in natural daily life poses, are heartwarming and well observed and afford glimpses into the family life of this 19th century Florentine. Cecioni was also a painter and some of his oils can be seen in the halls on the same floor as the exhibition of his sculptures in the "modern" part of the Pitti Palace.

Caracolli from Naples has a homely touch and in his "Noi Me Tangerò," his Magdalene bows to a hippy Christ. Methodes is more ambitious with intricate group scenes and their dense patterns of light and shade. Rinaldi from Pisa uses grander spaces. There are some odd, touching portraits by an unknown follower and many works by the Dutch Honthorst which was so in love with the effects of candlelight on faces.

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"I never heard of these people but I like their stuff"—this overheard remark of an American to a friend sums up the "modern museum" which is somewhat similar to the one in Rome (IHT, Aug. 1-3, Aug. 8-9). This one too reflects the taste of late 19th century in Italy, here, too, the sculptures by Modardo Rosso are outstanding; there are Signorini, and a Fazini cavalry charge with almost futurist blurs of action; some Liverones still lifes and some paintings by Michael Tollemache LTD., 25 Argyll Road, W.1. 01-537 7187. THE NON-OBJECTIVE WORLD (1914-1924).

McLaglen's specialty, Maholy-Nagy, Van Doesburg, etc. Only Sept. 20, at 11 Tottenham Court Rd. Daily 10-5. Sat. 10-12. Until Sept. 26.

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## Reservations on a Protocol

President Nixon deserves two cheers at most for finally sending to the Senate his request for approval of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which seeks to ban chemical and biological warfare. It is bad enough that nine months of intramural wrangling followed the original announcement of the administration's intention at the United Nations last November.

More disturbing, however, is the administration's insistence, tucked as unobtrusively as possible into the accompanying report by Secretary of State Rogers, that the protocol does not prohibit the use in war of tear gas or chemical herbicides.

That insistence could have been stated in the message as a formal reservation, to be voted on by the Senate along with the protocol itself. Instead, Mr. Rogers says, almost as an aside, that it is "the United States' understanding" that the protocol does not ban herbicides, riot-control agents, smoke, flame and napalm. By taking this tack, and trying to avoid a vote on this issue, the administration is asking for trouble from the Senate.

The UN General Assembly last December adopted, by the lopsided vote of 80-to-3 with 36 abstentions, a resolution holding that the protocol does ban tear gas and

herbicides. Chairman J. W. Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee indicated in a letter to the President in February that he agreed with the assembly's interpretation.

Sens. Gaylord Nelson and Charles Goodell, reflecting a concern that has mounted rapidly over many months about the possible effects of defoliants on child births, as well as on animal and plant life, are pressing for a vote next week on an amendment that would cut off funds for the use of herbicides in Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon's decision that in any future wars the armed forces may use tear gas or defoliants only with presidential permission not only smacks of too-little, too-late; it does not meet the issue posed by the Geneva Protocol.

The President's request for Senate approval is an overdue first step to get this country out of the embarrassing position of being the only major military power in the world not to have ratified a pact which the United States itself proposed 45 years ago. It is unfortunate that he has been persuaded to cling to a reservation that will downgrade his decision around the world and that may even put ratification of the protocol in jeopardy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Lesson for Ghana—And Others

When Ghana returned to parliamentary democracy last September, cynics thought they detected in the creation of a presidential commission a vehicle for dominating the civil government or even for future reimposition of army-police rule. The commission was composed of two army officers and the head of the national police. It was to function for three years in place of a president, unless the National Assembly decided otherwise.

Now the assembly has voted to dissolve the commission and to choose a president by electoral-college action at the end of the

month. And the commissioners? They not only accepted dissolution without protest but retired from their respective services to dramatize the last step in the evolution from the military rule imposed after the ouster of Kwame Nkrumah in 1966.

They did this, said Brigadier Akwasi A. Afrifa, one of the commissioners, to "put across a lesson," namely that "people in power should not try to perpetuate themselves in it as if it were their property." It is an example that could well be emulated elsewhere in Africa—and not only Africa.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Unhappy Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia is today a profoundly unhappy country. There is an enormous gulf between government and people, and an absolute conflict of interests between the people and the Russians. Yet Czechoslovakia remains a test case for Europe. If, as must be hoped, the treaty between Russia and West Germany is followed up by similar measures affecting other countries in East Europe, including Czechoslovakia, a formal detente will ensue. This could have its values.

But a true detente, as understood by most governments and people in East and West Europe, is something more than the fossilization of frontiers. It involves travel as well as trade; the exchange of ideas as well as a truce to threats. This sort of detente cannot be attained so long as Czechoslovakia is kept in a mold which her peoples almost unanimously reject.

—From the Times (London).

### Moscow Summit

The summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries . . . shows that West Germany is not the only one to intend to derive advantages from the German-Soviet treaty. The leaders in the Kremlin want to act fast . . . The U.S.S.R. underscores the urgency of the pan-European conference aimed at establishing peace on the Continent once and for all.

It most evidently prefers to do this in a position of strength. But to have all the trumps on its side, the Soviet Union has to take again under control the satellite countries. And it is certain that Mr. Brandt's intention to sign agreements with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania is not of a nature to satisfy the Soviet Union . . .

Moscow, which still meditates on the bitter experience of the spring in Prague, would like to avoid further disappointments. The Soviets do not want the trend of detente to extend too much beyond its framework and to introduce West Germany in Eastern Europe somewhat like Germany was before the war. The purpose of the Moscow meeting thus does not seem to be purely military.

—From Combat (Paris).

A disconcerting aspect of the Russo-German treaty and associated matters is the remarkable speed with which things have moved so far. Russia is keeping up the pace. A week after the signing she has summoned the leaders of her European satellites to give them their marching orders for the next

phase—West Germany's negotiations with Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia. It is astonishing that Russia should have called a "summit" meeting of such importance without anyone outside knowing anything about it until the six Communist chiefs were seen simultaneously heading for Moscow. What a contrast with Mr. Brandt's efforts for a Western "summit!" There seems to be no argument in Moscow. The meeting ended in a few hours. No doubt if, as many believe, the pact is to usher in a new golden era of peace and understanding, the quicker the better.

Yet the West, while hoping for the best, should not overlook the curiosities, almost brazen, coincidence that the Moscow summit was held on the second anniversary of the day when the troops of those assembled (except Romania) invaded Czechoslovakia. No sign of any regrets about that.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### China and the Near East

Although it has been relatively moderate in its rejection of the Rogers plan for the Near East, China continues to regard that area as a center of the "world revolutionary liberation struggle." During his visit to Peking last March, Yassir Arafat revealed that his el-Fatah organization had received its first support from Peking. While maintaining silence on the nature and extent of their military and economic support for the Palestinians, the Chinese are giving them a chance to satisfy the Soviet Union . . .

They are wisely keeping out of the partisans' internal disputes and granting their favors to all parties, but are showing an increasing preference for extremist organizations such as the Popular Democratic Front. Moreover, Peking has concluded treaties on economic and technical cooperation with South Yemen, the Sudan and Somalia, has improved its relations to Baghdad and is actively backing the liberation movement of Dhofar and the Arabian Gulf.

Thus at the moment when Moscow, with the toleration of the West, has succeeded in advancing its positions in the Near East, it finds itself confronted by the Chinese, whom it intended to encircle and isolate with its pincer movements, in the Black Sea and the Indian Ocean. This dawning Sino-Soviet rivalry in the Near East may make it illusory to hope that Moscow's participation can help bring about a settlement of the conflict in that part of the world.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 22, 1885

PARIS.—The Belgian Parliament is turning into a confusion of tongues such as followed the attempt to build the Tower of Babel. French and Flemish have already been spoken in the debates; henceforth speeches are to be delivered in the Walloon tongue spoken at Liège. This will be inconvenient for those who wish to follow the debates, and the president or speaker may find it difficult to call someone to order, if he does not know the language used.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 22, 1920

DANTZIG.—The news that the American cruiser Pittsburgh and two other American ships are to accompany the French squadron to Dantzig is heartily welcomed by the inhabitants of this Free Port. The trading population in particular is manifesting great satisfaction at the approaching presence of American and French vessels, which will put an end to the present disorders by the Pan-Germans, and thus create a favorable atmosphere for business.



'You Look Fine Fine Fine.'

## Nixon's Economic Policy

By Paul A. Samuelson

Mr. Samuelson, economics professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was an adviser to Democratic administrations. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—President Nixon's year and a half in office provides a long enough track record for us to make some provisional appraisals of his team's economic performance. Just as an old party returned to office with the handicap of having to continue with its previous policies, a newly elected party has the albatross around its neck of having to repudiate previous policies and promise a new and better order of things.

This led in the first half year of the new administration to a great deal of ideological utterance. Fine tuning was out, and gradualism was going to solve our inflation problem at minimum cost. Historical studies and multiple regressions from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis had established the primacy of the supply of money, and so fiscal policy was proved important to affect the aggregate level of effective demand. Incomes policies will never work, and besides the only thing worse than an incomes policy that the Federal Reserve were no doubt also surprised.

Unfortunately, Arthur Burns does not have an unblemished record in forecasting full employment around the corner. In a famous Chicago speech of April, 1961, when the economic recovery was not yet three months old, Burns warned against the excessively expansionary policies of the Kennedy "say stagflation," putting on the line his scholarly reputation as a longtime student of the American business cycle by predicting that 4 percent unemployment would be achieved in 1962. It took three more years and escalation of the Vietnam war to validate this rash forecast, and if this was not fare better in his present crystal-ball gazing, it will not be in the present administration that we again see unemployment below 4 percent.

This kind of ideological nonsense is all part of the game, and if government were merely a game, we could all relish the performance. But, of course, human welfare is at stake, and even corporate profits. When Richard Nixon struck a blow for freedom by refusing to exercise presidential pressures on price and wage decisions, that resulted, not unexpectedly, in a rash of price increases from business management relieved of one harassing influence from Washington. When the game plan, based on the assumption that the rate of inflation would subside at the same time that production slowed down a bit, developed colossal squared errors of estimate, those residuals came out of the hide of the unemployed and not out of the paychecks of the philosophers of freedom.

It is an aphorism of American political economy that the Republicans in office act better than they talk, just as the Democrats talk better than they act. It is all, apparently, a question of which constituency is to be bamboozled. Fortunately, this has now been the case. Although a Caspar Weinberg at the new Bureau of Management and the Budget vocalizes idiocies about the need to balance the budget at all times even in recession, the Nixon team jettisons the Puritan ethic appropriate to personal finance and appeals to the full-employment balanced budget and its implied actual deficit when the economy recedes.

It is another aphorism, I mean behavior equation, that a political party is in a state of grace before an election, if ever. Just as Arthur Burns in the Eisenhower days advised expansionary policies to help candidate Nixon avoid defeat in the face of the 1960 recession we have recently been hearing of pressure from Paul McCracken on Chairman Burns of the Federal Reserve to expand the money supply beyond the magic 4 percent straitjacket advocated by the boys from Cook County. Ironically, it was Burns back in 1964 when he held the job of economic adviser who was putting pressure—merited pressure, in my opinion—on Federal Reserve Chairman

for policy. It means we ought not to try to stagnate ourselves into international balance of payments equilibrium. It argues against paying too heavy a price in terms of unemployment now in the delusory belief that this noble sacrifice will purchase lasting immunity to inflation. Finally, it means that our troubles are by no means over when that day comes when we finally have clearly turned the corner in favor of vigorous forward expansion.

Martin to flood the market with liquidity.

But then why should Dr. Burns succumb to the pressure of Dr. McCracken, when Dr. Burns expects us to return to full employment some unspecified time in 1971? The Joint Economic Committee was surprised to learn of this optimistic outlook, and with good reason since other board governors of the Federal Reserve were no doubt also surprised.

Unfortunately, Arthur Burns does not have an unblemished record in forecasting full employment around the corner. In a famous Chicago speech of April, 1961, when the economic recovery was not yet three months old, Burns warned against the excessively expansionary policies of the Kennedy "say stagflation," putting on the line his scholarly reputation as a longtime student of the American business cycle by predicting that 4 percent unemployment would be achieved in 1962. It took three more years and escalation of the Vietnam war to validate this rash forecast, and if this was not fare better in his present crystal-ball gazing, it will not be in the present administration that we again see unemployment below 4 percent.

This kind of ideological nonsense is all part of the game, and if government were merely a game, we could all relish the performance. But, of course, human welfare is at stake, and even corporate profits. When Richard Nixon struck a blow for freedom by refusing to exercise presidential pressures on price and wage decisions, that resulted, not unexpectedly, in a rash of price increases from business management relieved of one harassing influence from Washington. When the game plan, based on the assumption that the rate of inflation would subside at the same time that production slowed down a bit, developed colossal squared errors of estimate, those residuals came out of the hide of the unemployed and not out of the paychecks of the philosophers of freedom.

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But then why should Dr. Burns

## Mideast Scenario: View From Israel

By Alfred Friendly

JERUSALEM.—As near as one can see it from here, the scenario of the end of the first act of the American Middle East peace initiative looks about like this:

Special mediator Gunnar Jarring will tell the Israelis that their proposal for the discussions to be held in a Mediterranean or European city and at the foreign minister level is simply not the basis for a deal. However much he may like Israel's terms the Arabs don't.

With that, perhaps as soon as Sunday, the Israeli cabinet will decide, bitterly, to accept the terms and sometime thereafter the talks will start (a forecast of the first scene of the second act can also be ventured): The talks won't go anywhere until mid-September, when the foreign ministers come to New York for the General Assembly session.

Israel will accept because a majority in its government wants peace discussions as much as the Arabs, the Soviets and the United States. Nasser's war of attrition did not to coin a verb, attrite it, but all the costs were escalating in lives as well as money. Once the Russians involved themselves in the fighting to the extent they did beginning last April, it was clear that old premises, the old tactics and the old strategy were no longer valid. Some sort of a break-out was inescapable.

Facing the inevitable, then, why did the Israelis put themselves through such an anguished period the last three weeks, refusing to give an official reply to Jarring, letting themselves in for the propaganda accusation that they were stalling, when they had already agreed in principle?

The answer is that in Israel's eyes the peace talks are a much less attractive proposition in the third week of August than they were in the first. Two broad sets of events soured the position that

U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and his assistant Joseph Sisco had mixed—a position not very tasty to Israel to begin with.

1. The first was the evidence—so it seemed to Prime Minister Golda Meir and her government—that the support they thought they had from the United States was dissipating, that it was turning deaf ear—or even a sharp tongue—to their complaints.

The fear here is that the United States wants a Middle East settlement so badly that it will bludgeon Israel into a bad settlement.

It should be added, though, that the game of America-loves-me, America-loves-me-not has probably been going on at two levels. The lower one, closely tied to internal political considerations and public attitudes in a democracy, was that it seemed over when that day comes when we finally have clearly turned the corner in favor of vigorous forward expansion.

The second development is the insistence that the peace talks be the focus of the permanent UN representation. It is scarcely a great forward step to bid Jarring to talk to three people whom he could have reached any day in the last two years by phone and who were always under obligation to do what he wanted.

Finally, most discouragingly important of all were the repeated violations of the cease-fire by advancing missiles into the standard zone. It would hardly be the aim of a country whose principal aim is to make a peace settlement.

## Letters

### Greek Ethics

I am puzzled by the absence of comment on the latest fashion in dealing with







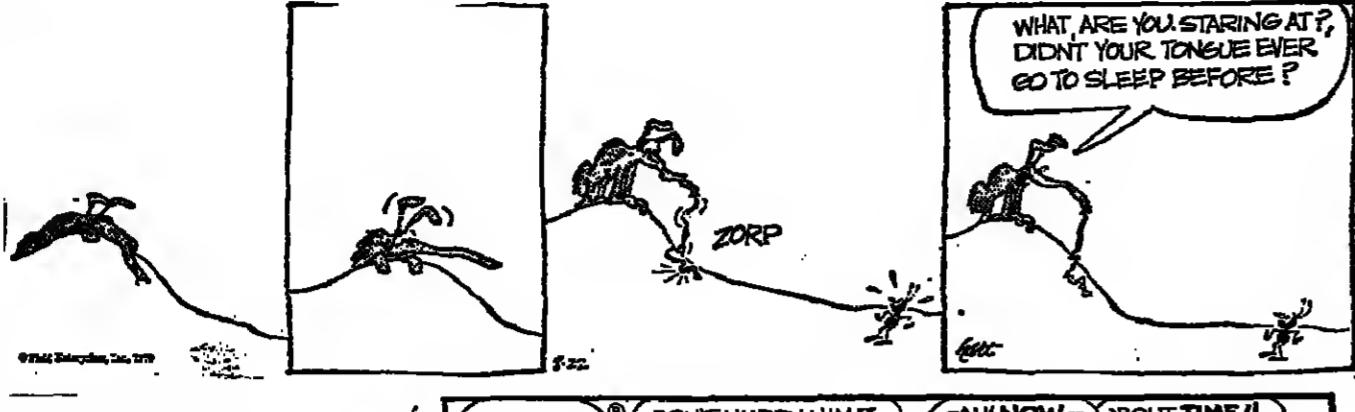
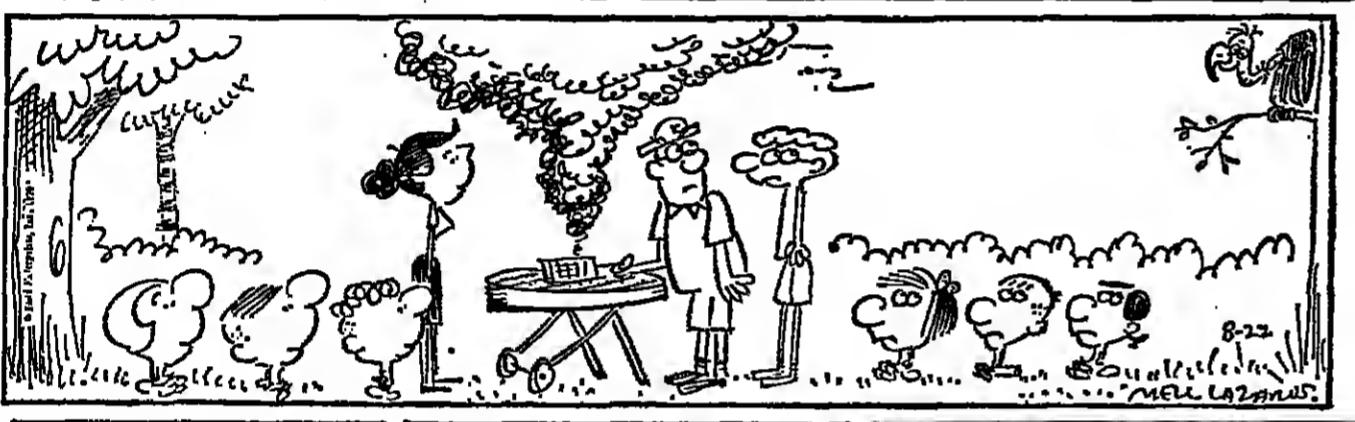




PEANUTS



B.C.

E.I.L.  
ABNERBEETLE  
BAILEYMISS  
PEACHBUZ  
SAWYERWIZARD  
of  
IDREX  
MORGAN  
M.D.

POCO

RIP  
KIRK

BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## SEXUAL POLITICS

By Kate Millett. Doubleday, 393 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Clara Claborn Park

I AM enough of a Christian to find ego-sacrifice a virtue, and to recognize, as Kate Millett does not, that Christianity revolutionized patriarchal Judaism by incorporating into its value system, for men as well as women, the servile—or feminine—virtues of humility, tenderness, and self-sacrifice. Genet's queens who triumph in humiliation are more orthodox than Millett admires, and Millett's pathetic brutes are outside the mainstream of our idealism if not our practice.

As they accumulate, the stories become embarrassing: the wish-fulfillment and pure fantasy are so evident that even the righteous indignation drawn down in feminine tenderness for the weak. By nature of nurture, women tend to do what a woman's thing, to try to out what men and children need, and give it to them. As adds to one's chivalrous pity Lawrence and Millett, and superiority they find necessary, a growing concern for male readers of "Sexual Politics," who have never committed acts of brutality and violence to maintain a wife.

This book will outrage most men and some women. But it is important that we may understand that "colonial" feminine mentality of internal oppression which must be over itself in order to be free.

Clara Claborn Park is literature at the Berklee Community College. She wrote a review for Book World, her supplement of The Washington Post.

## Amsterdam Bans Hippies Sleeping At Dam Square

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21 (AP)—Amsterdam today banned sleeping in and around Dam Square, the meeting place of hippies of many nations.

Hundreds of hippies habitually sleep around the Dam square at night and in the nearby streets, corridors and parks of central Amsterdam.

The ban, effective Monday, aimed at cleaning up the following public disorder and the litter left behind, said a public health, traffic snarls and what police describe as "alarming" rise in lawlessness.

But public announcements of the ban in four languages concluded by saying the municipal authorities would regret to conclude that "the city of Amsterdam does not hear us welcome any young tourists."

The ban might reverse the trend which, according to an American magazine, Amsterdam won from youth as the best drug, sex, and do-it-yourself capital of the Western world.

The announcement said hopes that Amsterdam would remain an international meeting place for youth but without hard drug traffic, pickpockets and car thieves.

"WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE? WE DON'T HAVE A TENNIS BALL EITHER!"

## JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PARPE

KONET

LYNFOD

VISTEN

THE "\_\_\_\_\_ OF THE \_\_\_\_\_"



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answer Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: BLAZE HUMAN WHEEZE POSTAL.

Answer: What the inattentive student said when teacher asked him to name two pronouns—"WHO, ME?"

ACROSS

1 Ceward 72 Manner

5 Rested 73 Shallow

10 Reference mark 74 French painter

14 Encouraging 75 Painter

18 Nimbus 76 Attention-getter

19 Hackneyed 77 Suds

20 Title 78 Mexican money

21 School chore 79 Coopers

22 Letter's 80 Crabs

ancestor 82 Eye part

27 Utah range 83 Steady

28 Searchboard 84 Casts \_\_\_\_\_ on

listing 85 \_\_\_\_\_ Prefix

29 Dumbfeller of 86 Mountains

Prism 87 Hinder, in law

30 Lap of luxury 88 Remorse, poet

37 Indeed, in 89 Boat rear

Ireland, land 90 1969 Wimbledon

20 Geologic time 91 Champ

49 Ship part 104 Must, to show:

44 Where we're 105 Able

weighted 106 Sources of junk

49 Chess board size 113 Having a grudge

50 Italian rebus 114 Dallas campus

54 Knocking sound 115 The view from

55 River to 116 here is nice

North Sea 120 Survey

56 Tropical fruits 125 Type of edge

57 Metric measures 127 Tidal flow

58 Balance 128 Western org.

69 Low price: 129 Counsel, old

Style

62 Biblical land 130 House, Abbr.

65 German numeral 131 Places: Abbr.

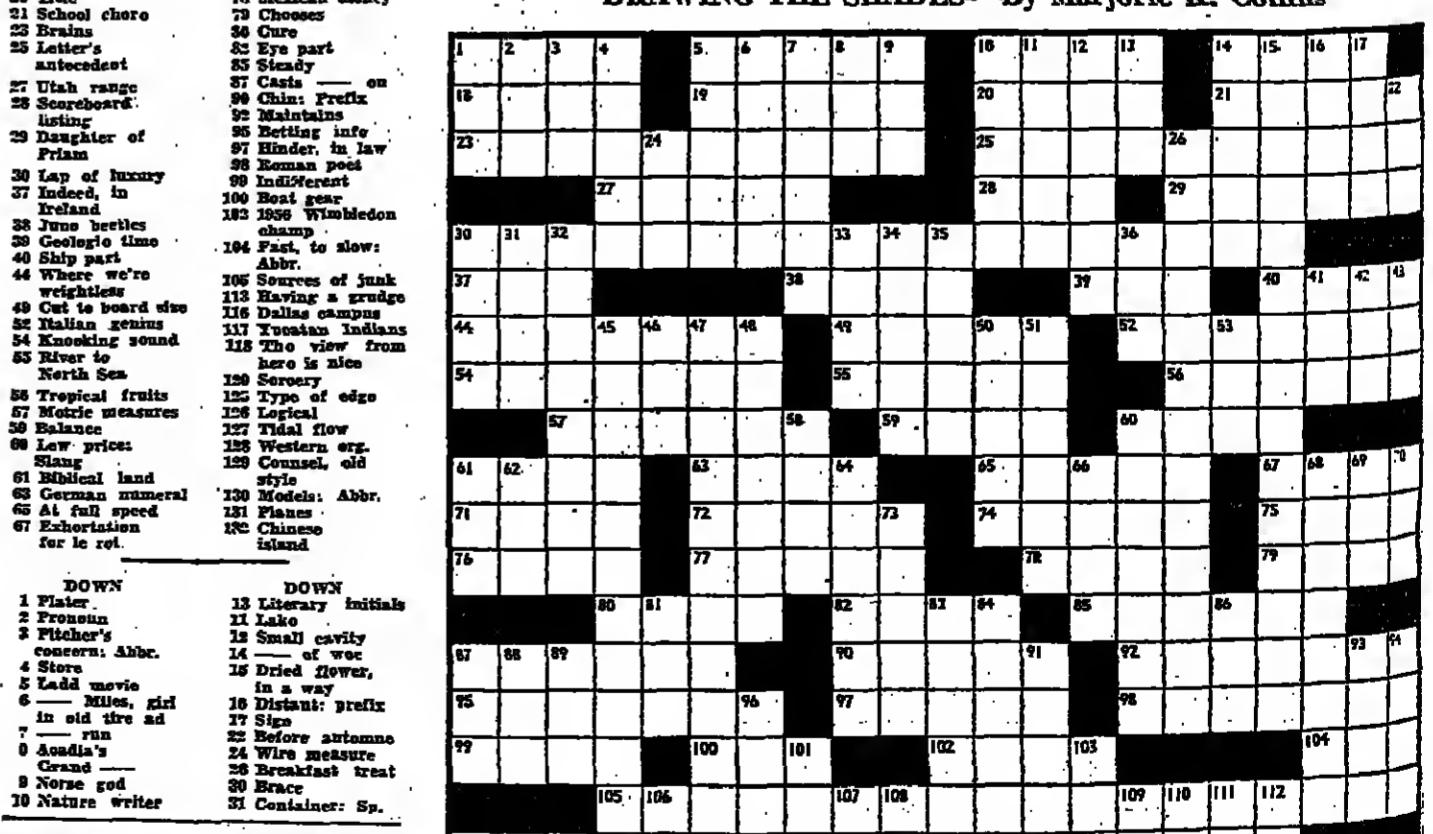
67 Full speed 132 Chinese island

68 Exhortation 133 For ref.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WING

## DRAWING THE SHADeS—By Marjorie K. Collins





## Art Buchwald

## World of TV

**WASHINGTON.**—Many things change but TV remains the same. I was talking the other day with a friend and we got around to the question of what was wrong with television. We both came to the conclusion that everyone on TV was being presented in a false light, and the public was being cheated out of seeing situations as they really are. For example, on "Perry Mason" and "The Defenders," no one ever asks for a fee. There is never any discussion of money on these programs and people are under the impression that any lawyer will defend you for the love of it.

But in real life this is what would happen: A woman comes into Perry Mason's office. She says, "My son has been accused of a crime, but I know he didn't do it." Perry in real life would say, "Wait a minute, madam. Before you go any further, I'll have to ask for a retainer."

"He's innocent," the lady says. "You've got to defend him."

"How much can you afford? Legal costs are expensive. If he pleads guilty, I'll make a deal with the district attorney and save you the expense of a long drawn-out jury trial."

"But he wants to plead not guilty."

"Big deal," says Perry. "They'll probably hang him anyway and it will still cost you \$5,000."

"I guess you're right," the woman says. "Plead him guilty. He's always getting into trouble, anyway."

Or let's take Dr. Kildare. What kind of guy would Dr. Kildare be if he were not on television? Perhaps something like this:

"Dr. Kildare," an elderly man says, "I have a pain in my side."

"I don't know anything about pains in people's sides. I'll send you to a specialist. Dr. Renfrew."

"But besides my side, my left leg hurts."

"Why didn't you say so in the first place? Dr. Levine is the best leg man in town. Tell him I sent you."

"And it hurts when I breathe."

"You need a good lung man. After you see Dr. Levine about your leg, go over and see Dr. Ordman about your chest. I'll write down the address here."

"I can't read your handwriting," the old man says.

"Eye trouble, too? You better see Dr. Feldman, the eye, ear nose and throat man."

"Thank you very much, Dr. Kildare."

"Don't mention it. That will be ten dollars."

"What about Dr. Ben Casey, if there were such a person in real life?"

A nurse rushes in. "Dr. Casey, there's been a terrible skiing accident. They want you in the operating room right away."

"Has this man signed a release that I'm not responsible if the operation doesn't come off?"

"No sir. He was brought in unconscious."

"Well, I'm not operating until someone signs a release. Do you think I'm going to be sued for malpractice?"

The final thing to make one suspect television of not being true-to-life is that taxis are always plentiful on TV and ready to pursue the heavy.

This is what would happen in real life if a private eye like Peter Gunn tried to follow someone:

"Taxi! Follow that cab!"

"Waddaya mean. Follow that cab?"

"I want you to follow that cab, like I said."

"Look mister, I pick people up and take them to a destination. I don't follow no cabs."

"You're letting him get away."

I got a wife and kid to think of, and I don't have time to get involved in any cops-and-robbers stuff."

You mean you refuse to follow that cab?"

"Out, mister, you've been watching too many television shows."

Statue of Pocahontas in the yard of St. George's Church at Gravesend.

## Pocahontas: Story Ended In England

By James Holloway

**G**Ravesend, England.—Most tourists don't come to Gravesend to watch the London-bound ships, which stop here to pick up pilots. They come to visit a church haunted by the memory of Pocahontas.

In 1617 Rebecks Rolfe, née Pocahontas, was brought ashore from the ship taking her back to Virginia. She died and was buried in St. George's Church. And so ended a love story involving three people.

It all started in 1607 when Capt. John Smith, while sailing along the Chickahominy River in Virginia, was captured by Indians and taken to the camp of their chief Powhatan.

In his first report Capt. Smith said he succeeded in convincing Powhatan of the settlers' friendliness and was allowed to return to Jamestown.

Years later, however, he embellished this plain tale and so was born the romantic adventure story that has delighted children for the last three centuries. In this version, Capt. Smith was about to be clubbed to death by Powhatan's braves when Pocahontas, "the King's darling daughter," rushed forward and threw herself between Smith and his executioners. Thanks to her intervention, Capt. Smith's life was spared, peace established and Pocahontas became a regular and welcome visitor to Jamestown.

When Powhatan planned to attack the settlement, Pocahontas risked her life to warn Capt. Smith. Later when the settlers were in danger of starving, she had food sent to them.

After Capt. Smith's return to England, Pocahontas was seized by the English as a hostage for Indian good behavior. They falsely told her that Capt. Smith was dead and in 1614, she married John Rolfe, a widower and prominent settler, the first white man to grow tobacco in Virginia.

Rolfe brought her to England the following year. In London, Pocahontas, now known as the Lady Rebecks, was



feted by society and received at the Court of St. James.

With Pocahontas now pregnant, the Rolfs moved to the quiet of a fine house in Brentford a few miles west of London which had been offered by the Virginia Company. Here their son Tom was born.

Brentford was the scene of a dramatic encounter between Pocahontas and John Smith. Pocahontas had married Rolfe only after she was told that Capt. Smith — her "big, whisky bear man that is of my heart" — had died.

"Hearing she was at Brentford with divers of my friends I went to see her," Capt. Smith later wrote. "After a modest salutation without any word, she turned about, obscured her face as not seeming well contended; and in that humour . . . we all left her two or three hours, repeating myself to have written instead."

Some say the shock of seeing Smith again broke her heart. The fact remains that her health slowly faded and on the eve of leaving for Virginia, she died. She was 22.

John Rolfe, widower for the second time, returned to Virginia alone, leaving young Tom to be brought up by his uncle Henry. At the age of 25, Tom emigrated to his mother's homeland, married and had a daughter. Several well-known American families, including the Bollings, Giffords, Gays and Robertsons, are descended from Pocahontas's granddaughter.

The Colonial Dames of America have given two windows to St. George's Church in Gravesend, one showing Ruth with a sheaf of corn, the other Rebecks and the

baptism of Pocahontas at Delaware. There is also a statue and this tribute:

*"Gentle and humane, she was the friend of the earliest struggling English colonists whom she nobly rescued, protected and helped."*

There are also souvenirs of Pocahontas at Heacham a village on the north coast of Norfolk where for centuries the Rolfs were Lords of the Manor. Here John Rolfe was born in 1573 and in the fine 14th-century church you can still see the Norman font in which he was baptized.

Also in the church is an alabaster wall statue of Pocahontas. It shows her in the English dress of the day, with tall hat and lace ruff and holding three ostrich feathers. The inscription reads:

*"Princess Matzoaka Rebecks Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, hereditary overking of the Algonquin Indians of Virginia, born in 1595, baptised 1613, died 1617. Her romantic marriage in 1614 to John Rolfe brought peace to the settlement. To mark a picturesque episode in the history of two nations this memorial was set up by friends in England and America, 1933."*

Rolfe still live at Heacham and only a few years ago Capt. A. N. Rolfe unveiled the village sign on the Kings Lynn to Hunstanton Road—a painting of Pocahontas on carved wood.

Historians have dismissed as fiction Capt. John Smith's colorful story of his rescue from execution. He certainly had a vivid imagination. Others stoutly maintain that it is true. What is probably true is that Pocahontas loved Smith as she later loved Rolfe.

## PEOPLE: Remembrance of Things Past (Continued)

"Anyway," the manager thought for a moment, then went to the adjoining table where two men were eating and brought their vase of flowers to our table.

"Hey there," said one of the men. "What're you doing? Bring back our flowers." The manager, flushing slightly, returned the vase, then came back to our table. "As you can see sir," he told Dad, "there is nothing I can do."

"Dad studied the tablecloth, then looked the manager square in the eye. "Yes, sir," he said. "There is something you can do. This is my son's birthday, and if it is impossible to have flowers on our table as everyone else in the restaurant has, I would appreciate it if you would remove the flowers from all the rest of the tables."

"And he did."

"Never heard it," we all said, as we always do.

"Sixty years ago," he warned up, "and I remember it as if it were yesterday. My father had taken me to dinner at the Old Dutch Tavern on John Street in New York. This was a birthday tradition—a real treat—going to the Tavern with Dad and his brother, Uncle Harry, just us men."

"The restaurant was crowded, but our table had been reserved as usual, only I could tell right away that something was wrong. We sat down. Dad said something to Uncle Harry. Then he called the waiter over."

"Waiter," he said, not angry but firm, there are flowers on every table but ours. Would you please bring us some flowers too?" The waiter left, then came back and told my father, "Tom sorry, sir. There are no more flowers."

"Today is my son's birthday," my father said, still quietly. "Please send the head waiter." The head waiter came over. Same story. Dad asked to see the manager.

"The manager explained politely that indeed there were no more flowers in the restaurant, nor could he send out for any since the florists were all closed at that hour. Everyone else has flowers on their table and this is my son's birthday, my father said again. By this time I was terribly embarrassed—I was only nine, remember—but I was pleased, too, in a way I could hardly have described at the time.

—DICK RORABACK

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